Local Stormwater Management Program Review Checklist

Part I: Administrative Criteria

	A copy of the approved plan and a record of all inspections is maintained for each land development project.	
	Evidence of approval of all necessary permits is present.	
	All SWM facilities have a maintenance plan/agreement, which identifies the owner and the responsible party for carrying out the maintenance plan.	
	SWM program has been integrated with other local programs requiring compliance prior to construction authorization (e.g. erosion & sediment control, Chesapeake Bay, flood insurance, flood plain management, etc.).	
Ordinance		
	Identify the plan-approving authority and other positions of authority within the program.	
	Include the regulations and technical criteria to be used in the program.	
	Designate design standards to be used in plan review and inspection (e.g., VSWMH, local manual, etc.).	
	Include procedures for the submission and approval of plans.	
	Include procedures for the issuance of permits.	
	Include procedures for the monitoring and inspection of land development projects.	
	Identify the party responsible for conducting inspections and maintenance of permanent stormwater management facilities.	

** Denotes components that are required by the Virginia Stormwater Management Law or Regulations.

General Criteria**

 Flooding and channel erosion impacts to receiving streams due to land development projects is calculated at each point of discharge from the development project and such includes any runoff from the balance of the watershed, which also contributes to that point of discharge.
 The specified design storms is defined as either: 24-hour storm Storm of critical duration that produces the greatest required storage volume at the site, when using a design method such as the Modified Rational Method.
 For purposes of computing runoff, all pervious lands in the site are assumed prior to development to be in good condition (if the lands are pastures, lawns, or parks), with good cover (if the lands are woods), or with conservation treatment (if the lands are cultivated); regardless of conditions existing at the time of computation.
 Construction of SWM facilities or modifications to channels complies with all applicable laws and regulations.
 Impounding structures that are not covered by the Impounding Structure Regulations (4 VAC 50-20-10 et seq.) are engineered for structural integrity during the 100-year storm event.
 Pre-development and post-development runoff rates are verified by calculations that are consistent with good engineering practices.
 Outflows from SWM facilities are discharged to an adequate channel, and velocity dissipators are placed at the outfall of all SWM facilities and along the length of any outfall channel, as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity of flow from the basin to a channel.
 SWM criteria are applied to proposed subdivisions as a whole. Hydrologic parameters reflect the ultimate land development and are used in all engineering calculations.
 Construction of SWM impoundment structures within a FEMA designated 100-year floodplain are avoided to the extent possible. When this is unavoidable, all SWM facility construction is in compliance with all applicable regulations under the National Flood Insurance Program.
 Natural channel characteristics are preserved to the maximum extent practicable.
 Land development projects comply with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Regulations.

Wate	r Quality
	Water quality criteria is implemented according to VSWMR 4VAC 3-20-71. Criteria is:
	Performance-based, or
	Technology-based
Stream	m Channel Erosion
	Land development projects comply with Minimum Standard 19 (only requirement for compliance with stream channel component).
	Plan approving authority has the ability to require 24-hour extended detention of the runoff generated by the 1-year, 24-hour storm.
	Is there any other design criteria used for stream channel analysis?
Flood	ling**
	10-year post-developed peak rate of runoff from development sites do not exceed the 10-year pre-development peak rate of runoff, or
	Alternate design criteria is adopted, based on geographic, land use, topographic, geologic
	or other downstream conveyance factors as appropriate.
Regio	onal Stormwater Management Plans
	Regional SWM plan is adopted which addresses:
	 Specific SWM issues within the targeted watersheds Technical criteria, outlined in 4 VAC 3-20-50 through 4 VAC 3-20-85, as needed
	based on the specific SWM issues.
	Implications of any local comprehensive plans, zoning requirements and other
	planning documents
	Opportunities for financing the watershed plan
	Maintenance of the regional SWM facilities
	Future expansion of the selected SWM facilities, in the event that development
	exceeds the anticipated level